FRENCH PEOPLE HONOR FRANKLING

Celebration at Procadero the Occasion for Notable French-American Demonstration.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

Minister of Instruction Remarke Upon Friendship Between Two Great Republics.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 27.—The Franklin celebration at the Trocadero this afternoon was the occasion for a notable Franco-American demonstration, The distinguished officials present included former President Loubet and Casimir Perier, the cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps; the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and prominent generals and admirals. Trocadero Square was octuped by the Republican gards in brilliant uniforms and the grandstand facing the statue was richly decorated with the French and American colors. A battery artillery fired a salute of 21 guas as the statue was unveiled.

In opening the ceremony, the American Ambiassador sald:

Speech of McCormick. American demonstration, The distinguish

Speech of McCormick.

Speech of McCormick.

"When my friend and compatriot, Mr. John II. Harles, esteemed at home and abroad, informed me of his intention to present a statue of Benlamin Franklin to the city of Paris, it seemed to me that the occasion should be seized upon for a demonstration of that warm friendship which exists between the world's two great republics, and for which Franklin so irmly laid the foundation. The happy coincidence of the approach of the decentenary of Franklin's birth opened the way for us to broaden the unveiling ceremonies into the fete which you have been asked to honor with your presence. The spontaneous and hearty co-operation of the French government has given to this fate his international character which brings into relief that chapter in Franklin's life which belongs to France as well as to the United States, and which I trust will ever be held dear to the hearts of citizens of both countries. In every land throughout the civilized world days during the year are set apart to celebrate its advent into the ranks of independent and sovereign States, as well as the birth of, the great men whose loffy character Inspired the masses with admiration and confidence, and whose firm and unerring hand guided the frail ship of State through the stormy struggle for Independence, or of revolution against a tyranheal regime.

World Peace.

"On the lithit time of France's ally."

World Peace.

World Peace.

"On the initiation of France's ally, His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, The Hague tribunal was established that governments might have a court of arbitration ready to their hand for the settlement of such differences as could be submitted to it. But to-day the voice of public sentiment holds from or impels governments to action, and that better acquaintance, that closer entente between peoples which such international celebrations as this warm into life or keep alive, makes as never before for the cause of general peace and the well-being of mankind.

"The President of the United States has already shown in the most pructical form and with notable success his desire to contribute to this end. In appointing a suitable person to speak for the United States on this occasion, it was therefore his purpose not only to celebrate the bleentenary of Bonamin Franklin, and by this joint celebration link closer the ties that bind France to the United States, but with that broader alm which has found its strongest international expression in the establishment of the Hague tribunal.

"In the selection of a speaker for

the establishment of The Hague tribunal.
"In the selection of a speaker for the occasion, it was at first thought that choice be made from men in public life, but in the end all else gave way before the eminent qualifications of the gentleman, who promptly responded to the call of the President to perform the unique service which devolves upon him to-day. His exhaustive study of the life of Franklin, his enthusiasim for the subject, and his powers as a speaker, singled him out for this service. I have now the bonot to present Mr. Albert Henry Smyth, special representative of the United States for the Franklin Hisentennial Celebration in Paris."

Professor Smyth's Oration.

Professor Smyth's Oration,

Professor Smyth S Oration, Professor Albert Henry Smyth, o Philadelphia, then delivered an oration Franklin, in which he said in partiful The story is told that at a certain exhibition of historical portraits Thomas Carlyle was seen absorbed in the contemplation of a picture of Benjamin Franklin. A small crowd attracted by curlosity gathered about him, to whom the sage of Chelsea said, as he pointed to the portrait, Thore is the father of all the Yankees. him, to whom the sage of Cheeses said, as he pointed to the portrait, there is the father of all the Yankees. "It would seem that Sally or expressed the sentiment and opinion of mankind; for upon this two hundredth an

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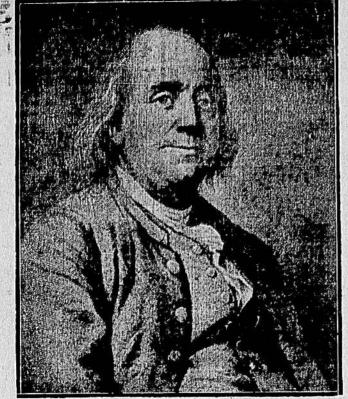
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prise, thereby benefitting yourself?

French Nation Honors American.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

niversary of the birth of the greatest American, the world has united in spontaneous and splendid celebration of his vast achievements and matchless public service.

"The history of the career of Franklin is the story of a struggle. It is the record of a life that began in humble and obscure surroundings and ended in splendor; it contains therefore the substance of the tales that have chieffy fascinated mankind. Every one is familiar with the incidents of his flight from Boston' to Philadelphia, where on a Sunday morning he waked the quiet streets of the sober city—a ridiculous figure munching his roll—how he found shelter the first night in the strange city at the old Crooked Billet in Water Street.

Franklin's Fame.

Franklin's Fame.

"The strange mutations of life! This vagrant, adventurous lad, ragged, travel stained, awkward, his pockets stuffed out with shirts and stockings, and a Dutch dollar his whole stock of eash-this humble soap-boller's son was destined to become the most conspicuous and admired figure of two continents, to stand before kings, to converse with scholars, and to receivery honor that the most venerable academies of learning could bestow.
"More extraordinary even than the sure and firm-set steps with which he sure and firm-set steps with which he savanced to lofty and secure renown, is his astonishing grace and veraatility. He was philosopher and philanthropist, as well as politician and printer. He was the first American to transcend provincial boundaries and limitations. As postunater he went abroadover America and took the wind of all its moods. He was the first man of science to achieve wide and permanent reputation in Europe, and he is the only diplomatist whose signature is appended to all the great State papers—the Treaty of Alliance, the Treaty of Alliance, the Treaty of Alliance, the Treaty of Alliance, in the laboratories of Priestly and Lavolsier; in the clinics of Sir John Pringle and Felix Yieg d' Axyr; in the drawing-rooms of Mrs. Howe and Madam Helvettus. Although he had never been to college and had scarcely been to school, he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from St. Andrew's and Oxford, and the honorary master of arts from Haryard, Yale and William and Mary, of the Royal Society, an honor volunder the content of the power of the province of the power of arts from Haryard, Yale and William and Mary, of the Royal Society, an honor volunder the content of the power of the power of the power of the work of the Royal Society, an honor volunder of the Royal Society and honor volunder the Royal Society and honor volunder the Royal Societ of laws from St. Andrew's and Oxford, and the honorary master of arts from Harvard, Yale and William and Mary. He was elected unanimously a fellow of the Royal Society, an honor voluntarily conferred and all fees remitted, and from the venerable society he received the Copley gold medal. In France he was appointed one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences—an honor only once ropeated in the history of America. Germany received him with respectful honors at Hanover and Gottingen. He was medalled and diplomatized by learned societies from St. Fetersburk Padua.

Everywhere Idolized

Everywhere Idolized.

"Never lived there a man more idol-lized. Everything about him was imi-tated and extolled; his speciacles, his Martin fur cap, his brown coat, his bamboo cane.

Martin fur cap, his brown coat, his bamboo cane.

"It is impossible to trace in a few words the growth of Franklin's vast European reputation. It rested primarily upon his scientific achievements. The mind of Europe, pondering with all the intensity of first entitle of the state of the stat The vast images that he saw in glim-mering dawn have become the com-monplaces of school boys; his daring prophecies in philosophy and politics have been more than fulfilled. He would have beheld two greet and proud nations, justifying his unchanging fulth in popular instincts and institutions, celebrating in comradeship the words he spoke and the deeds he did, and holding in grateful and perpetual memory his life-long labors and sacrifices."

Eulogy of Franklin.

Minister of Instruction Barthou, in behalf of the government, pronounced a eulogy of Franklin during which he recalled his intimacy with Voltaire and other notable personages and said:

"France not only renders homage to Franklin, but gives this official testimony of its unwavering friendship and fidelity to the great American republic."

Nations Join Hands.

mony of its unwavening intensing and indellity to the great American republic.

Nations Join Hands.

The Franco-American aspect of to-day's celebration is shown in the composition of the committee's of honor, including a former American President, Mr. Cleveland; a former American Vige-Fresident, Mr. Morton; two former Frenc's I'residents, Mr. Loubet and Casimir-Perier, as well as many other prominent public men, French and American. The full list of the honorary committees is as follows: Honorary president, the American ambassador, Robert McCommes.

American members—Grover Cleveland, Whitelaw Reld, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Horace Porter, Wayne MacVeagh, J. Plerpont Morgan.

French members—Ex-President Loubet, ex-President Casimir-Perier; M. Jules Cambon, French emlassador at Madrid; Mr. J. Jussocu-id, French ambassador at Washington; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the Senate, and M. Paul Appel, member of the Institute and dean of the faculty of Sciences.

Committee of Organization—William S. Daillba, honorary chairman; Lawrence V. Benct, honorary secretary; Gen. E. F. Winslow, Edward Tuck, Ralph W. Hickox, Ridgeway Knight, Edmon Kelly, Paul W. Bartlett, W. T. Damnat, Henry Cachard, Col. Theo, A. Dodge, Major H. A. Huntington, William Solgman, S. de Jonge, John J. Hoff, H. Herman Harjes.

The souvenir invitations issued for the celebration are a most artistic example of French engraving. In the upper corner is a large medalion of Frankln, showing the lines of his face and his flowing locks. Over 5,000 of these invitations were issued, the additional demands for them have come from all directions, people wanting them as mementos of the occasion. The Invitations read:

"You are invited to take part in the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, patriot, diplomatist and philosopher and at the Inauguration of his statue, presented to the city of Paris by Mr. John H. Harjes, which will take Liace at the Paiace of the Trocadero, Friday, April 29, 190c, at 11 A. M., under the cammittee of

The Statue.

The statue of Benjamin Franklin which was unveiled to-day is a duplicate of the one in front of the Philadelphia post-office, which is considered by many critics to be a masterpiece and the best statue of Franklin ever mide. It represents Franklin seated in his favorite arm chair, comfortably enfolded in a dressing robe. At the side and a little to the rear of the chair is a large book, as if the hand just I falsen from the hands of the great scientist and diplomat. Franklin's attitude is one of repose, and from the expression of his calim face there seems to sh. I forth those characteristics of love and i diliness which did so much to endear if to the people to whom he went as it rest representative of a new york, speno-two years in the execution of this work. After long study and research among portraits and busts of Franklin, he pedied to use the famous Houdon head he his model. Of all the artists and sculptors who painted and modelled Franklin none knew him better than Houdon. For it was due to Franklin's influence and friendship for Houdon that he went to America, and received the comprission to make his famous statue of Wassington. Critics and students are agreed that the Houdon head, and received the comprission to make his famous statue of wassington. Critics and students are agreed that the Houdon head, man who rully appreciated and was devoted to Franklin, is the truest and most reliable likness in existence.

The Sculptor. The statue of Benjamin Franklin which

The Sculptor.

The Sculptor.

The original of the statue unveiled today was presented on June 14, 1839, to the city of Philadelphia on behalf of Justus C. Strawbridge by Charles Emory Smith, then Postmaster-General of the United States. The statue stands in front of the Philadelphia post-office, where thousands daily read the quaint and historic inscription on the pedestal:

"Henjamin Franklin. 1708-1709. Venerated for benevolence, admired for talonis, esteemed for patriotism, beloved for philanthropy.—Washington." The statue is nearly twice life size, measuring twolve feet from the base to the top of the head, five feet four inches in width, and four feet eight inches in width, and four feet eight inches in which, and four feet eight inches in which has statue was unvoiled in Philadelphia the orator of the occasion prophesied that Prance would some day be the recipient of a replica of the statue as a memorial to Franklin and pledge of American good will.

John J. Boyle, the sculptor, although now a resident of New York, formerly lived in Philadelphia and was for several years a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He is very well known in art circles throughout the country. In the Congressional Library in Washington are fished in Lincoln Park. Chicago, and Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, He also contributed to the art exhibits of the Chicago World's Fair, the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, and the World's Fair in St. Louis.

London has the ballooning fad. It is somethink like the Wall Street fad, inasmuch as at the start one never knows where one is going to land.—Ruck.

IO TURE

WRITE US FREELY

and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain sealed envelope, and a valuable book on "Home Treatment for Women." Addresss Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chatta-

Chief Justice of North Carolina Calls for Constitutional Con-

SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA

vention of United States.

MISFIT, HE SAYS

CONSTITUTION IS

Advocates Election of Senators and Postmasters By Direct Vote of People.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 27,--De ects in the Constitution of the United States and some much needed amend ments were pointed out in a forcible address by Chief Justice Walter Clark, of dress by Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, before the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania law department at a reception held in Price Hall this evening. Justice Clark declared that the Constitution, being antiquated, is a misfit for modern conditions. He advocated the election of senators and postmasters by the direct vote of the people and changes in the method of electing a President. Besides distinguished members of the alumni there were present Judges of the Supreme and the Superfor Courts of Pennsylvania and the common pleas courts of Philadelphia and nearby counties.

What Justice Said.

What Justice Said.

After referring to the immortal glory that for all time will hang around the name of the birthplace of government "of the people, for the people and by the people," Justice Clark said in sub-

"There was a radical difference between the convention that met here in 1776, and made the great Declaration, That was frankly democratic and revolutionary. It could only win by popular support. It declared that all men were free and equal, and that all government rested on the consent of the government and should be changed at their will. Its declaration was unanimous. Every member signed it.

"The convention of 1787 was re-actionary, it sat with closed doors. Its journal narrowly escaped a vote that it should be destroyed. It was only published after a lapse of forty-nine years. Out of sixty-five delegates only thirty-nine signed the Constituonly published after a lapse of forty-nine years. Out of sixty-five delegates only thirty-nine signed the Constitu-tion and some of those afterwards op-posed ratification. It was ratified by the States with the greatest difficulty. All the great guarantees of personal liberty, free speech, free press, of re-ligious liberty, against general war-rants and the like were omitted from the Constitution, and were only in-serted as the first ten amendments, because a majority of the States would ratify only upon the assurance that this would be done.

ratify only upon the assistance that this would be done.

"Of the three great departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial, the Constitution gave to the people the choice of only one-sixth, i. e., one-land of the Legislative, and that the weakest half. The Senale was made elective at second band by State Legislatures, and the President at third hand by electors originally chosen by the State Legislatures, and the Judiciary at fourth hand, being appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and made irresponsible by being appointed for life.

The Controlling Power.

Senate, and made irresponsible by heing appointed for life.

The Controlling Power.

"The people have cuptured the choice of President by forcing his election to be made at the ballot-box and compelling the electors to become figure-heads, but the controlling power in the government is to-day the Senate and the Judiciary, neither of whom is elected by the people.

"When the Constitution was framed we had 3,00,000 from Massuchusetts to Georgia. \$10,00,000 of annual revenue. 75 postmasters and \$7,000 postoffice expenditures. The schoolmaster was not abroad in the land. Popular government was new and the convention was afraid to trust it. Seven if the Constitution had been acceptable (and it was not) when made, it would be a misfit now after nearly a century and a quarter of trial of popular government, when the people are enlightened and the danger to property is not from the masses but from the great power of consolidated wealth against which there were no

safeguards constituted for no dangers were anticipated from that source in 1787. There was not a single bank chartered till 4 years later and rall-roads, telegraph and oil companies and trusts were undreamed of. By reason of the changed quarter from which the danger now comes, and for the near 190,000,000 from Maine to Mania, and from Porto Rice and Panama now under the flag, the Constitution of the Union needs division for an even stronger reason than that which has compelled every State to reverse its constitution again and again.

Make Senate Elective.

The Senate should be made elective

which has compelled every State to reverse its constitution again and again.

Make Senate Elective.

"The Senate should be made elective by the people and in the election of President the electoral vote of each state should be divided pro rata according to the people are vote. This would destroy the system of a few pivotal' great States, from which alone from the foundation of the government, presidents could be chosen and which invites the concentration of money to carry those States. For the first forty years Presidents came only from Virginia and Massachusetts. Since 1890 only, four, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and in, the interim, New York and Tennessee had not do to elect the President by ballot, per capital from the whole Union as one district, as in that case fraud at every ballot box would become material and civil war would follow.

"In the Convention of 1737 the proposition that the judiciary should have succonstitutional was four times votal more than three States. The judges have given it to themselves, without any provision, express or implied in the Constitution to warrant it. This sives them an enormous political power, that of setting aside the action of Congress and of the President by the irreviewable veto of five mer They should not be vested with any provision, express or implied in the Constitution to warrant it. The sives them an enormous political power, that of setting aside the action of congress and of the President by the severely a sower in the choice of their successors.

"The postmasters, only 76 in number, could be chosen, as the Constitution provided in 1737, but the proposition date the postmasters cannot be so selected and are not. Fostmasters ought to be chosen as the Constitution provided in 1737, but the proposition described and are not. Fostmasters ought to be chosen as the Constitution provided in 1737, but the proposition of the people it the same evylew is now. Each locality would see the postmasters cannot be so selected and are not. Fostmasters ought to be c

Great Evil.

"It is a great ovil that not with tsanding an expression of the public will, the new Congress does not begin its session for thirteen months and that the old Congress continues to legislate for four months, after its policy may have been repudiated at the boilto box. As in all other countries, the old legislate in the continue of th As in all other countries, the on legis-lative body should expire on election day and the new one should convene

day and the new one should convene spon after.

It is too much to expect the Senate to abelicate its powers. Five times the House has voted a constitutional amendment, by an almost unautimous vote, to elect senators by the people. The Senate has always pigeon-holed it not voted it down. Thirty-two States have instructed for such amendment. The sole remedy is for thirty States to vote for a constitutional amendment as authorized by the Constitution.

Washington Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Rufus
C. King appointed regular, Isaac W. King,
substitute rural carrier, route 2, at Cana, North Carolina rural routes ordered es

North Carolina rural routes ordered established June 15th; China-Grove, Rowan county, route 3, population 468, houses 110; Sallsbury, Rowan county, route 8, population 470, houses 112.

North Carolina postmasters appointed; Glass, Cabarrus county, Prederick K. Glass, vice James N. Dayvault, resigned; Meadows, Siokes county, Roxana Tuttle, vice G. W. Neal, resigned; Tuckaselgee, Jackson county, Charlottee J. Rigdon, and Parker, resigned. Jackson county, Charlottee vice D. E. Parker, resigned.

Daly Dead.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, April 37.—John Daly, well
known as a horseman and as proprietor
of several of the most conspicuous gambling houses in the East, died yesterday
afternoon at his home, No. 12 Fast Fiftyfourth Street, after a lingering filmsss fourth Street, after a lingering filness of twelve weeks. Burial will be at Troy, his birthplace, and the funeral will be

John Daly was sixty-eight years old. For thirty years he had been a prom-inent figure in American sporting life Associated with David Gideon, he owned and raced a high class stable of horses, among which was Jean Beraud, one of the best horses of the last ten years.

The Struggle.
Sacoharine, formaldehyde, salloylic and

These are things it wrestles with every

passing day.

Don't you think that, on the whole, your stomach is hereic In its way?-Puck,

SPOONER DENIES BAILEY CHARGE

When Weak and Sick

from the torture of too frequent or irregular womanly

custom, better follow the example of Mary E. Shelton,

of Poplar Bluff, Mo., who writes: "After suffering for three years, and trying two doctors in vain, I was fin-

ally laid up in bed for about five weeks and was near

WINE CARDU

Woman's Relief

taken three bottles, and now I am in good health and can do my housework without a pain. My custom is now regular. I can truly say that Cardui cured me, and I cannot recommend it highly enough."

For headache, backache, pain low down, dizziness, cramps, falling

feelings, nervousness and similar symptoms of female weakness, take Cardui. It will prevent unnecessary pain and give you strength where you need it.

At all Druggists in \$1.00 Bottles

in a week I was up and have mended ever since. I have only

to death when I began to take

Quotes From Recent Speech and Declares Criticism Was Without Foundation.

TILLMAN WILL FORCE VOTE

House Has Another Lively Discussion of Tariff Question. Speech By Williams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27 .- In concluding to-day his two days' speech or the railroad rate bill, Mr. Spooner took cognizance of the charge of misquotation against himself, which he said had been made in connection with Mr. Balley's speech, though not in the speech itself. He quoted at length from his previous remarks to show that the critiism had been without foundation. Mr. Balley disevowed any intention to reflect upon the Wisconsin senator eithe n his public address or in private conin his public address, or in private conversation, but said that privately he had expressed the opinion that Mr. Spooner had not made personal examination of the authorities cited by him. Mr. Spooner spoke for two hours, again devoting his attention largely to Mr. Balley's non-suspension amendment to the rate bill. There was more discussion of the ne-cessity of fixing a day for a vote on the rate bill and Mr. Tiliman gave notice that after next Monday he would insist that the Senate shall proceed to vote if

senators are not prepared to speak.
All the private pension bills on the
calendar were passed during the day.
The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

TARIFF DEBATE

Williams Speaks Two Hours Under Running Fire From

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The tariff de bate which was precipitated upon the House yesterday through the speeches of Mr. Boutell (Illinois) and Mr. Hepburn (lowa), was further continued to-day by Mr. Williams (Mississippi), the minority leader, who early in the day arranged to reply to them. For two hours Mr. Williams stood the fire of the Republiccans, holding the attention of the mem-

only. Mr. Williams will finish his address to-morrow. to-morrow.

The crouse passed an emergency appropriation bill carrying \$170,000 for the benefit of the sufferers at San-Francisco and the employment of laborers at Marc Island navy yard. During the day 315 peasion bills were passed.

bers throughout his presentation of the

Democratic doctrine of tarffit for revenue

Speech of Williams.

son bills were passed.

Speech of Williams.

In the course of his speech Mr. Williams asserted that the Republicans could not get away from the proposition that American-made goods were sold cheaper in Europe than in this country, and a could never be justified, no matter now specious the reasoning. Mr. Williams having said he was a cotton planter, Mr. Boutell asked him if there was any difference in the selling price of cotton between the port of entry and Manchester, Eins.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "but I do not get any benefit out of it." This saily brought a round of applause from the Democratic side. Mr. Boutell them asked if it was not true that cotton manufactured in the United States was sent abroad and then dyed and reimported.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Williams.

"Then would the gentleman to willings to admit free of duty these European dyed cottons?"

"Certainly not," he replied, "because I am in favor of levying a revenue tariff on these as on everything else."

Mr. Boutell then called attention to an "infant" that had appeared in the Ways Find Means Committee providing for the levying of an import duty on Expytian and other long stable cotton imported into the United States from foreign countries.

Alt, Williams said it was not a Demo-

cratic measure, and he would be everlast ingly opposed to its.

Clark Explains.

Mr. Boutell said it had been introduced by a well known Democrat, Mr. Clark, of Florida, which was met with rounds of applicate from the Republican side of the chanter.

This brought Mr. Clark to his feet with an explanation.

This brought Air. Chark to his feet with an explanation.
"I introduced the bill," he said, "to levy a duty on Egyptian and other long staple cottons because I am in favor of a tariff to pay the expenses of the government, but I think the duties ought to be lovied mainly upon luxuries and in such manner as to benefit the farmers and other producers as well as the manufacturers."
This statement was applauded to the

turors.

This statement was applauded to the acho by the Republicans.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Married in Washington.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April A., Marriage
Heenses have been issued to the following:
Garnett E. Bowden and Florence E. Johnson,
both, of Richmond, Yu.
Lloyd B. Reed, of Fredericksburg, Va., and
Avis A. Grant, of Bucksport, Me.
John J. Jarman, of Ronnoke, Va., and Neido
Heal, of Scottsville, Va.
James D. Hitt and Luia L. Longan, both of
Richmond, Va.

STILL TALKING OF THE BATTLE

Mr. T. H. Ellett succeeds Alderman probably take his place on the Street Committee. Mr. Ellett takes a peculiar interest in street improvements and was long a member of that body. He was the Grace and Franklin Streets, and as a member of the Finance Committee has always fought for substantial appropri-

May Be Many in Race.

IFF DEBATE

IN HOUSE AGAIN

The Running Fire From Republican Side.

(By Assoclated Press.)

(By Assocl

Strong for Clear Water.

Strong for Clear Water.

Captain Mills' friends wished him to enter the race for president of the Council, but he has deeded not to do so. He is at present vice-chairman of the Conmittee on Water, and has taken a great deal of interest in the improvements in that department. He is also prominent on the Committee on Streets.

It may be that Dr. Emilion G. Williams, who led his ticket in Mouroe Ward, will also be advanced, for he is a man of force and popularity in the Council.

Of course, new men will not get the best committee assignments, but some of them will not suffer in this line. Alderman Marx Gunst will not have opposition for vice-president of the Board, according to popular belief, and Mr. E. Harvie Spence will likely succeed himself as vice-president of the lower branch.

The present Council elects all city officers to be chosen by the Council, the Constitution providing that the elections shall take place at the end instead of the opening of the terms, as under the old regime.

Advice to the Aged. Age brings infirmities, such as sing-gish bowels, weak kidneys and blad-der and TORPID LIVER.

IMPARTING VIGOR
to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER.
They are adapted to old and young.